

= Abstract =

Analysis of Mitochondrial and Y-chromosomal DNA from 350-Year-Old Mummified Human Tissue

Kyoung-Jin Shin², Yun-Seok Yang, Gil-Ro Han^{2, 3}, Chong-Youl Kim²

¹Department of Forensic Medicine, College of Medicine, Yonsei University

²Human Identification Research Institute, Yonsei University

³Department of Forensic Medicine, National Institute of Scientific Investigation.

This paper describes the successful DNA extraction and amplification, and analysis of mitochondrial and Y-chromosomal DNA from an approximately 350-year-old mummy exhumed from Gyunggi-do, South Korea in 2001.

Sample tissue was obtained from internal organs such as lung, liver, and muscle of the mummy. Mummy tissue was rehydrated in trisodium phosphate solution, and protein was digested by proteinase K. Sample DNA was extracted using phenol-chloroform-isoamyl alcohol and silica column. Every step of DNA extraction and PCR was cautiously carried out according to general guideline to prevent contamination of the sample DNA.

PCR products of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) were observed with good yield, and sequence analysis of the mtDNA was successfully accomplished in the control regions (HV1, HV2, and HV3). In addition, minimal haplotype Y-STRs were tried to analysis. However, DYS19, DYS389 , DYS390, DYS391, DYS392 and DYS393 were only amplified and clearly genotyped. Sequence analysis of mtDNA and Y-STR genotyping were performed more than twice with time intervals, and the results were accepted only when they showed the even profile for authenticating mummy DNA.

There are some difficulties in the analysis of DNA from ancient mummified human remains has well-known problems, such as low template quantity, poor quality of DNA, and the presence of PCR inhibitors. This implies that the most critical factor for ancient DNA analysis is extraction of DNA. In order to overcome these troubles, we used DNA extraction using phenol-chloroform-isoamyl alcohol and silica column and optimized PCR condition. Therefore, the analysis of mtDNA and Y-STRs from mummy was successfully performed.

가 가

2001 11

17

가 . , mtDNA tRNA proline tRNA pheny -
lalanine
1.1 kb D - loop (displacement loop)

가 ,

, ,

.

350

.

DNA , PCR

(short tandem repeats; STR) (mito - 가 11 - 13)
(hypervariable region; HV) 1). PCR

가 ,

가 PCR (protocol)

- 6bp(base pair) STR 2, 3) 350 Y STR

가 가

(Polymease Chain Reaction; PCR)

가

4).

STR 1.

Y STRs(Y - STRs) 5, 6)

가 , , ,

가 , , pH, 2.
가.

350

, mtDNA 가

7 - 10). mtDNA 가 ,

30 mtDNA PCR

barrier tip HV1 HV2 2

11) primer set 10), HV3 16) 1

International Society for Forensic PCR primer

Genetics(ISFG) mtDNA typing Table 1 . PCR 5 µl DNA,

14) 0.2 µM forward reverse primer, 200 µM

1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube dNTPs, 10 mM Tris - HCl (pH8.3), 50mM KCl, 1.5

0.5% trisodium phosphate solution 1 ml mM MgCl2, 200 µg/mL BSA, 2.5 U AmpliTaq Gold

4 15). DNA polymerase (Applied Biosystems, CA, U.S.A.)

1,500 g 15 가 25 µl

1 ml TENS(TrisHCl 50 mM, EDTA 50 mM, NaCl . PCR GeneAmp PCR system 9600(Applied

100 mM, SDS 0.5%, pH 8.0) 20 µl pro - Biosy - stems, CA, U.S.A.) 95 11

teinase K(10 mg/ml) 56 94 20 , 56 20 , 72

proteinase K 가 40 ,

2 - 3 . 2,000 g 5 72 7 .

12,800 g 5 가 QIAquick PCR

tube phenol - chloroform - isoamyl Purification Kit(QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany)

alcohol(25:24:1) 13,000 rpm 가 50 µl

2 . PCR primer

2 BigDye Terminator Cycle Sequencing

Yang 12) QIAquick PCR 2 µl Terminator Ready

Purification Kit(QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany) Reaction Mix, 1 µl primer (3.2 pmol), 2 - 5 µl

50 µl 가 10 µl

PCR GeneAmp PCR

system 9600 (Applied Biosystems, CA, U.S.A.)

Table 1. Primer Sequences Used for PCR and Sequencing of mtDNA Control Region

Control region	Primer Set	Name	Sequence	Product (bp)
HV1	P11	F15989	5 'CCC AAA GCT AAG ATT CTA AT	249
		R16237	5 'TGT GTG ATA GTT GAG GGT TG	
	P12	F16144	5 'TGA CCA CCT GTA GTA CAT AA	267
		R16410	5 'GAG GAT GGT GGT CAA GGG AC	
HV2	P21	F015	5 'CAC CCT ATT AAC CAC TCA CG	226
		R240	5 'TAT TAT TAT GTC CTA CAA GCA	
	P22	F155	5 'TAT TTA TCG CAC CTA CGT TC	227
		R381	5 'GCT GGT GTT AGG GTT CTT TG	
HV3	HV3	F374	5 'ACA CCA GCC TAA CCA GAT TTC A	255
		R628	5 'GCC CGT CTA AAC ATT TTC AGT G	

96 10 , 50 5 , 60 2 25 μ l가 . PCR GeneAmp PCR system 9600(Applied Biosystems, CA, U.S.A.)

30 .

20 μ l deionized for -

mamide (Amresco, Ohio, U.S.A.) 95 55 20 , 72 30 45

3 가 ABI PRISM , 60 45 .

310 Genetic Analyzer(Applied Biosystems, CA, U.S.A.) 2% agarose gel

ethidium bromide

ABI PRISM

310 Data Collection Software 1.2 (Applied Biosystems, CA, U.S.A.)

Sequencing Analysis Software 3.4 (Applied Biosystems, CA, U.S.A.)

. Y STR

Y - STR 9 minimal

haplotype Y - STRs ,

DYS19, DYS389 - , DYS390, DYS391, DYS392, DYS393 6 PCR .

6 Y - STRs PCR

primer 17) Table 2 ,

primer 5 ' HEX

FAM . PCR 5 μ l

DNA, 0.1 μ M forward reverse primer,

10mM Tris - HCl(pH8.3), 50 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 200 μ g/mL BSA, 200 μ M dNTPs, 2.5 U AmpliTaq Gold DNA polymerase(Applied Biosystems, CA, U.S.A.)가

25 μ l가 . PCR GeneAmp PCR system 9600(Applied Biosystems, CA, U.S.A.)

95 11 94 20 ,

55 20 , 72 30 45

, 60 45 .

2% agarose gel

ethidium bromide

Y - STR PCR

1 μ l GeneScan - 500[ROX] Size Standard(Applied Biosystems, CA, U.S.A.) 1 μ l deionized formamide(Amresco, Ohio, U.S.A.) 20 μ l

95 3 가

ABI PRISM 310 Genetic Analyzer(Applied Biosystems, CA, U.S.A.)

GeneScan software 3.1(Applied Biosystems, CA, U.S.A.)

Table 3. Mitochondrial DNA Sequence of a Mummy Sample in Comparison with the Anderson's Reference Sequence

	HV1		HV2				HV3
Anderson's Reference Sequence	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
	2	3	0	2	3	3	4
	2	6	7	6	0	1	8
	3	2	3	3	9 ₁	5 ₁	9
	C	T	A	A	-	-	T
Mummy	T	C	G	G	C	C	C

Table 2. Primer Sequences Used for PCR and Genotyping of Y-STRs

Primer	Sequence	Allele in Koreans ¹⁸⁾
DYS19-F	5 'FAM-CTA CTG AGT TTC TGT TAT AGT	13 - 18
DYS19-R	5 'ATG GCA TGT AGT GAG GAC A	
DYS389-F	5 'FAM-CCA ACT CTC ATC TGT ATT ATC T	I : 11 - 15 II : 27 - 32
DYS389-R	5 'TTA TCC CTG AGT AGT AGA AGA AT	
DYS390-F	5 'HEX-TAT ATT TTA CAC ATT TTT GGG CC	20 - 26
DYS390-R	5 'TGA CAG TAA AAT GAA CAC ATT GC	
DYS391-F	5 'HEX-CTA TTC ATT CAA TCA TAC ACC CAT AT	8 - 11
DYS391-R	5 'ACA TAG CCA AAT ATC TCC TGG G	
DYS392-F	5 'FAM-AAA AGC CAA GAA GGA AAA CAA A	11 - 16
DYS392-R	5 'AAA CCT ACC AAT CCC ATT CCT T	
DYS393-F	5 'HEX-GTG GTC TTC TAC TTG TGT CAA TAC	11 - 17
DYS393-R	5 'AAC TCA AGT CCA AAA AAT GAG G	

Genotyper software 2.5(Applied Biosystems, CA, U.S.A.) (Allelic ladder)

2. Y STR PCR Fig. 2 DYS19, DYS389-I, DYS390, DYS391, DYS392, DYS393

1. mtDNA HV1, HV2, HV3

PCR Fig. 1 HV1 P11 P12 249bp, 267bp HV2 P21 P22 226bp, 227bp , HV3 255bp

mtDNA Sequence 0.5% trisodium phosphate solution 4

Navigator Software 1.0(Applied Biosystems, U.S.A.) Anderson ¹⁹⁾ 2 rehydration ¹⁵⁾, phenol - chloroform - isoamyl alcohol silica

Table 4. Genotype of Y-chromosomal STRs from the 350-year-old Mummy Tissue

Locus	DYS19	DYS389-I	DYS390	DYS391	DYS392	DYS393
Genotype	15	14	22	10	13	13

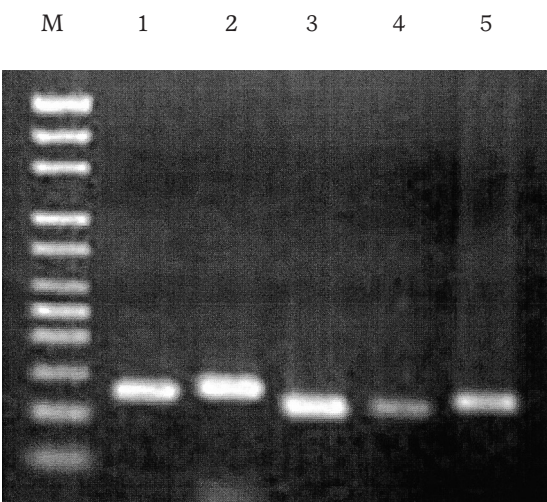


Fig. 1. PCR products of hypervariable control region from the mummy sample.
M: 100bp ladder
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 : PCR products by primer set P11, P12, P21, P22, HV3 respectively.

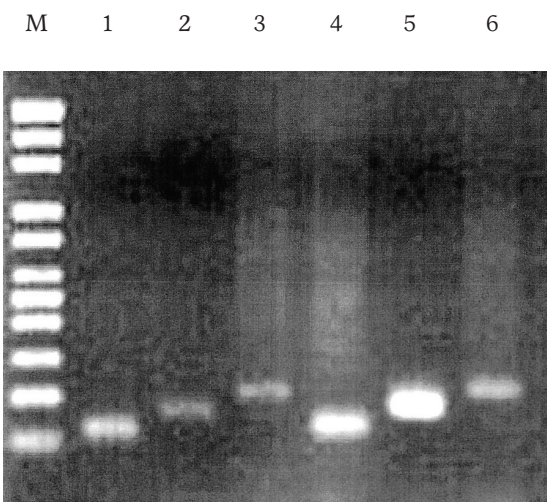


Fig. 2. PCR products of Y-STR loci from the mummy sample.
M : 100bp ladder
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ,6 : PCR products by primer set DYS392, DYS389-I, DYS19, DYS393, DYS391, DYS390 respectively.

purification . mtDNA 가
¹²⁾ PCR BSA(Bovine Serum Albumin) negative control 가
 PCR enhancer 가 AmpliTaq Gold
 DNA polymerase 1 2.5 U , 2 가
 , Y - STR ,
 PCR 가 DNA
⁷⁾ PCR 가
 Y - .
 chromosomal DNA mitochondrial DNA 가 STR
^{6, 21)} 9 minimal hap -
 , mtDNA Y - STRs lotype Y - STRs , 250bp
 가 DYS19, DYS389 - I, DYS390,
 mtDNA , STR DYS391, DYS392, DYS393 6
 PCR 130 - 170bp
 DYS389 - I DYS391
 mtDNA 가 PCR 가 STR
 가 , DYS392 DYS393 130 bp
 PCR
²⁰⁾ 가 STR
 (HV1, HV2, HV3) , DYS19 DYS390 200 bp
 5 primer set
 PCR agarose gel PCR
 DNA PCR
 negative control 가 DNA
 PCR 가
 PCR forward reverse phenol -
 primer Anderson chloroform - isoamyl alcohol silica purification
 7 , HV1 DNA
 16223C가 T , 16362T가 C , HV2 PCR
 73A가 G , 263A가 G 309 315
 C가 , HV3 489T가 C
 (Table 3). mtDNA ,
 , PCR , 2
 가 , 가 ²²⁾
¹⁴⁾
 Y - STR DNA mtDNA
 PCR cycle 45 - 50

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